

Subretinal Human Retinal Progenitor Cells (hRPC) in Retinitis Pigmentosa (RP)

A Phase I/IIa update

Pravin U. Dugel, MD

*Clinical Professor
Department of Ophthalmology
Roski Eye institute
USC Keck School of Medicine
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California*

*Managing Partner
Retinal Consultants of Arizona
Retinal Research Institute
Phoenix, Arizona*

Relevant disclosure

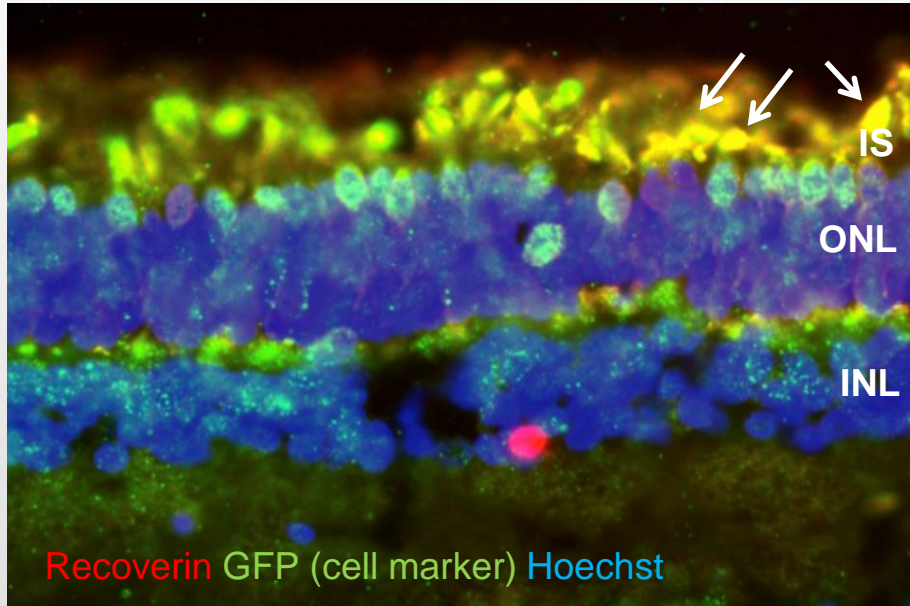
- Consultant to ReNeuron PLC

ReNeuron's retinal progenitor cell (hRPC) therapy

- Cells isolated from fetal retina
- Can differentiate into retinal cells
- Cryopreserved with 9 month shelf life
- No immunosuppression required

Mechanism of Action

Allogeneic transplantation in pigs @ 4 wks post-injection



Abud et al (2015)

Both integration and paracrine effects may contribute to efficacy

Subretinal hRPC

Potential benefits

- 1 *Direct delivery into subretinal space*

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Potential benefits

- 1** *Direct delivery into subretinal space*

- 2** *On demand shipment to site of care*

- 3** *Treatment agnostic to genetic subtype of disease*

RP Phase I/Ia clinical trial (NCT02464436)

Open-label, single, unilateral, subretinal injection of hRPC (worse eye)

Phase I study design

Subjects (N=12)

Baseline:

ETDRS letters: 0-1***

VA: LP - 20/800

****only 1 patient read 1 letter*

Dose

250K*, 500K*,
1M** cells

**fresh; **cryopreserved*

Safety Endpoint

Good safety profile
allowed progression into
Phase IIa#

US Clinical Site:

Massachusetts Eye & Ear, Boston, Jason Comander, MD, PhD

Data presented by Dr. Comander in April 2019, at Retinal Cell and Gene Therapy Innovation Summit (Vancouver, BC).

RP Phase I/IIa clinical trial (NCT02464436)

Open-label, single, unilateral, subretinal injection of hRPC (worse eye)

Study ongoing

Phase IIa study design

Subjects (N=10)

Baseline:
ETDRS letters: 9-56
VA: 20/640-20/80

Dose

1M cells in
cryopreserved
formulation

Primary Endpoint

Change in ETDRS letters read
from baseline to 24 months
post-treatment
(Interim visits: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18 months)

US Clinical Sites:

Massachusetts Eye & Ear, Boston, Jason Comander, MD, PhD
Retinal Research Institute, Phoenix, Pravin Dugel, MD

Surgical Procedure



Phase I/IIa safety

- N=22 subjects
- Dose escalation generally well-tolerated
- No evidence of inflammation or proliferative vitreoretinopathy
- 2 ocular SAEs reported – not related to drug product
 - Subject 4001 - progression of pre-existing epiretinal membrane requiring additional surgery
 - Subject 6003 - persistent subretinal fluid/patent retinotomy

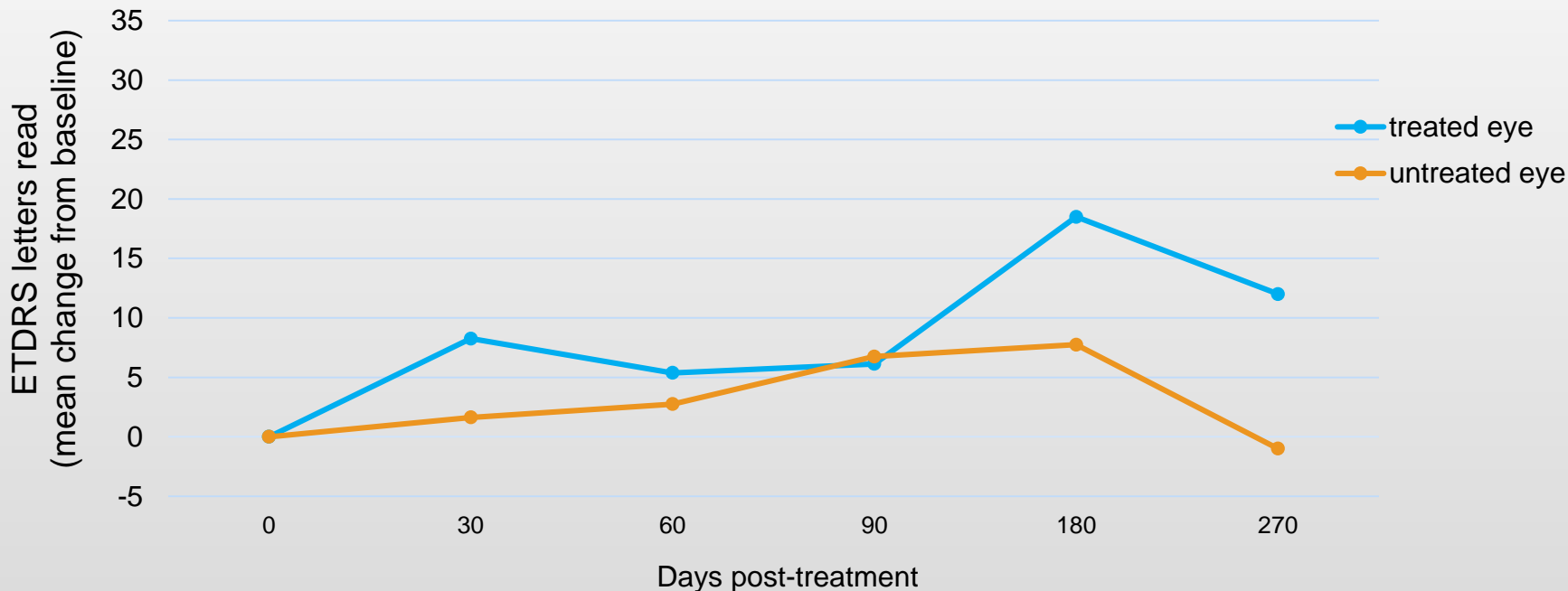
Phase I/IIa safety

- 2 events leading to vision loss (one AE, one SAE) related to surgical procedure/patient selection
 - Subject 6001 – RPE tear
 - Subject 6003 – persistent subretinal fluid/patent retinotomy

ETDRS letters read: Phase IIa portion

Mean changes in treated eye vs untreated eye

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| Mean change: (per timepoint) | +8.3 (n=8) | +5.4 (n=8) | +6.1 (n=8) | +18.5 (n=4) | +12 (n=1) | treated eye |
| | +1.6 (n=8) | +2.8 (n=8) | +6.8 (n=8) | +7.8 (n=4) | -1 (n=1) | untreated eye |

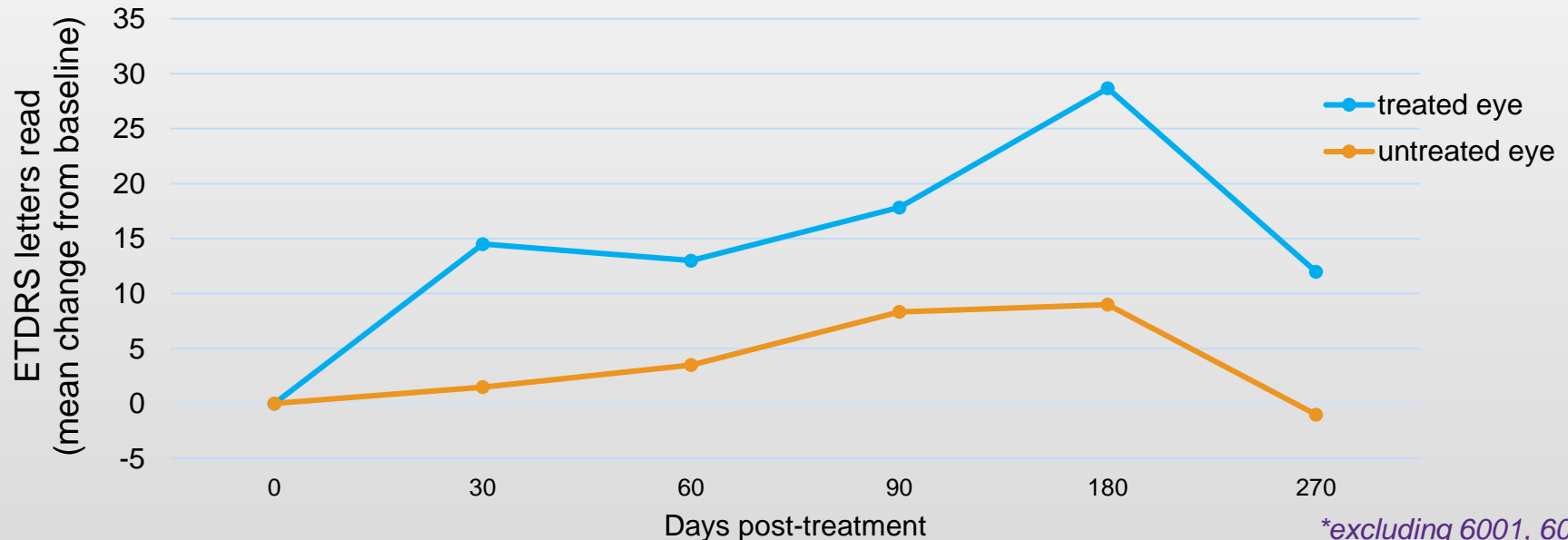


ETDRS letters read: Phase IIa portion

Mean changes in treated eye vs untreated eye

Subjects with vision loss excluded

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| Mean change*: (per timepoint) | +14.5 (n=6) | +13 (n=6) | +17.8 (n=6) | +28.7 (n=3) | +12 (n=1) | treated eye |
| | +1.5 (n=6) | +3.5 (n=6) | +8.3 (n=6) | +9.0 (n=3) | -1 (n=1) | untreated eye |



**excluding 6001, 6003*

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- Acceptable safety profile
- Biological efficacy signals
 - Very rapid and profound in some patients
 - Slower in other patients
- These study results will provide a better understanding of optimal patient selection and surgical procedure standardization for future study design
- Potentially a promising new therapy for patients with RP

